

CLASSIFICATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ **CONFIDENTIAL**

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

50X1-HUM

INFORMATION FROM

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR
 SUBJECT Economic
 HOW PUBLISHED Monthly periodical
 WHERE PUBLISHED Moscow
 DATE PUBLISHED Apr 1949
 LANGUAGE Russian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1949

DATE DIST. 1 Nov 1949

NO. OF PAGES 6

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 852 OF TITLE 18, U. S. C., 81 AND BE AS ASSEMBLED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Voprosy Ekonomiki, No 4, 1949ECONOMIC PLANS OF UNION REPUBLIC ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES

V. Kirichenko

Soviet theorists and practical economists from different institutes and establishments are cooperating to solve extremely important practical and theoretical problems pertaining to the national economy. Plans of economic institutes of union-republic academies of science provide for coordination of their scientific activity.

The 1949 plan of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, dealing with social and economic problems, took into account the tasks set by the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan. Close contact and cooperation between scientific research organizations of the Ukrainian SSR and those of other republics of the USSR are provided for in the plan. Specifically, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences contemplates the study of the Poles'ye problem in collaboration with the Belorussian Academy of Sciences. Development of the productive forces of the Poles'ye lowlands is one of the most important problems for both republics and it can be solved only by a large group of economists, biologists, chemists, agronomists, and other specialists.

In conformity with the tasks put to science by decree of the Council of Ministers, TsSU(b), relating to tree planting for field protection, grass-crop rotation, construction of ponds and reservoirs to assure high and stable crops in the steppe and forest-steppe regions of European Russia, economists of the republic will carry on extensive research connected with the plan of transforming the nature of entire regions.

The thorough study of brown coal is an important project for the Ukrainian SSR. Scientific thought must aid in utilization of the large deposits of brown coal, in development of efficient methods of mining, and in use of brown coal for power, household, and technological purposes. A group of economists, geologists, heat and power specialists, mining engineers, organic chemists, and others are being drawn upon to develop this project.

- 1 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION		CONFIDENTIAL		DISTRIBUTION							
STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB									
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI									

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

The problem of utilizing natural and industrial gases is extremely important for the national economy. The Ukraine possesses large gas deposits of industrial importance. There are good prospects of developing the gas industry and the municipal economy in the republic. At present the Dashava-Kiev gas pipeline already assures the Ukraine capital of excellent, high-calorie fuel. The metallurgical and coke enterprises of the Dnepr and Donets basins could also be utilized as an important gas base.

Next comes the problem of underground gasification of coal, advocated by the Russian scientific genius, D. I. Mendeleev. Underground gasification of coal is becoming a reality under Soviet conditions. Utilization of local fuel deposits in the Ukraine is a most important national problem.

The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences has approved a project on the "Complex Utilization of Small Rivers." This project is important for the development of transport, electrification of agriculture, irrigation, construction of reservoirs, etc.

The scientific development of efficient methods of utilizing local deposits of artificial fertilizers such as potassium, phosphorus of bacterial origin, etc., is of fundamental importance. This project is also listed in plans for scientific research. Intensive farming in the Ukraine and development of industrial crops (sugar beets, tobacco, etc.) require large amounts of fertilizer. Improvement in methods and acceleration of the tempo in developing local deposits of fertilizer will provide the agriculture of the republic with a cheap high-grade fertilizer and will relieve the transportation system from hauling fertilizer from distant regions.

Development of a project for distribution and specialization of agriculture in southern, arid regions of the Ukraine is planned. This project is very important in connection with the problem of introducing a grass-crop rotation system in arid regions.

Other projects relate to development of kolkhozes in the Ukrainian SSR during the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan, development of the Donets bituminous coal basin, etc. The listed projects have, for the most part, a complex character and carrying them out will assist the study and further development of the productive forces of the country.

The plan of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in the field of economics provides also for treatment of questions in the history of economic thought and the history of the national economy of the Ukraine.

The plan for economic and scientific research of the Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR has been considerably expanded this year. During 1948 the material and technical base of the Belorussian Academy was strengthened and the number of scientific workers and economists was increased. At the same time, the national economy of the republic requires that scientific treatment be given to timely problems connected with the effort of the Belorussian people to restore and develop the Republic's material and cultural wealth destroyed during the war. In its 1949 program for economic work, the Belorussian Academy of Sciences contemplates a number of projects intended to increase productive forces. The Poles'ye problem occupies an important position as one of the central problems of the Belorussian SSR. During the next 15-20 years it is proposed to convert to cultivation nearly 5 million hectares of the 7 million hectares of Poles'ye swamplands. In this connection the Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR has included in the plan of its institute of economics a project on the economics of Poles'ye agriculture. This will treat general questions of the utilization of the Poles'ye lowlands, plans for development of Poles'ye agriculture, its mechanization and specialization, as well as development of animal husbandry.

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

In the project on the development of Poles'ye industry, problems dealing with the electrification of the industrial and agricultural regions of the future will be studied.

A special project has been devoted to development of the peat industry. Peat is the basis of the power economy in the Belorussian SSR. This obligates economists to thoroughly study methods for increasing labor productivity in the peat industry, lowering the cost of peat production, efficient peat hauling, etc.

A project dealing with development and specialization of the machine-building industry in Belorussian SSR has also been included in the 1949 program of the Economics Institute of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences. In this project, studies will be made of the role and tasks of machine building in the economy of the republic and the economic expediency of turning certain machine-building enterprises into cooperative enterprises.

Much attention must be paid to forestry. The plan for scientific work contemplates a survey of the regional distribution of forests in the republic. There is also in the 1949 plan a general project devoted to a study of the distribution of productive forces of Belorussia. This will give substantial practical assistance to planning groups.

The plan of the Economics Institute of the Georgian Academy of Sciences provides for study of a number of important theoretical and practical problems. The industrial economics section is undertaking a study of the organization of production and labor in the manganese and tea industries. Wages in subtropical kolkhazes of Georgia, as well as the outlook for both viticulture and citrus fruit, are types of projects that are contemplated for agriculture.

The following subjects will be treated in the economics of finance: finances of Georgia during World War II; finances of the Five-Year Plan of Georgia; and economics of cooperative trade.

In addition to this the Economics Institute will deal with certain problems of economic history and the history of economic thought.

In regard to shortcomings of the plan, the absence of a study on irrigation, which is of tremendous importance to the national economy of the Transcaucasus, must be noted. Equally conspicuous is the fact that the Economics Institute is not participating in developing the vast and complex problem of natural and productive forces in the region of Meskheta, planned for 1949 by the Geographic Institute. This problem includes a number of subjects which are predominantly economic in their character: (a) economic geography and population of Meskheta; (b) distribution of industry; (c) distribution of agriculture and forests; (d) trade and interregional communications; (e) transport and communications; and (f) resorts.

The 1949 plan of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR includes important industrial and agricultural problems. Extensive plans are being made for "economic complexes" and their place in the Armenian economy. This project includes a survey of economic indexes of large power irrigation systems connected with construction of the "Sevan-Zanga-Araks" system. A separate project is devoted to prospects for developing Armenian nonferrous metallurgy.

Problems of agricultural economics are also to be worked out, agricultural specialization and development of the separate branches, including the subjects of tractive power and manpower in the agriculture of the republic.

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

The economic plans of the Azerbaydzhan Academy of Sciences provide for a study of such proposals as turning certain enterprises of the petroleum industry into cooperative enterprises and a survey of the most important technical and economic indexes (effectiveness of capital investment, increase in above-plan accumulations, etc.). In the field of agricultural economics a monograph is to be prepared applying available data to the organization of labor in cotton kolхозes of the republic.

The year 1950 marks the 30th anniversary of the Azerbaydzhan SSR. In this connection a monograph is to be prepared which will deal with 30 years of development of the Azerbaydzhan socialist industry.

Azerbaydzhan Academy of Sciences also plans to include the subject of Anglo-American conflicts in the Near East. The purpose of this work is to show the economic and political importance of countries of the Near East in the general scheme of the postwar capitalist world, to reveal specific forms, methods, and ways in which countries of the Near East are being enslaved and subjugated by imperialist states, to analyze the conflicts between English and US imperialism and the struggle of the imperialists for domination over the countries of the Near East.

The Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences, one of the young republic academies, is successfully developing its own scientific activity, rendering great assistance in the exploitation of the republic's rich resources. However the present stage of development of economics in Kazakhstan is inadequate to meet the requirements of the republic's vigorously expanding national economy.

The Kazakhstan Academy has planned 14 subjects for study in 1949. The subject relating to the economics of socialist industry is to deal with metallurgical and machine-building complexes in Kazakh SSR. This subject will be developed along the following four lines: (1) economic problems of development and organization in the nonferrous metallurgy of the Altay; (2) the outlook for development of the lead and zinc industry in South Kazakhstan; (3) position and outlook for development of ferrous metallurgy in Central Kazakhstan; (4) organization and development of metal-processing branches in local and cooperative industry of Kazakh SSR.

The organization of labor and wages is an important and interesting subject. To work out this problem large amounts of data will be collected and analyzed. This data will deal with the stakhanovite movement in the coal industry of the Karaganda basin.

A project dealing with increased socialist reproduction in Kazakhstan kolхозes must be noted among works on agricultural economics. This is being worked out on the basis of experience derived from the collectivization of agriculture.

An interesting project has been planned on the division of South Kazakhstan into economic regions and on the distribution of its productive forces (raw-material resources of the food industry and prospects for exploiting them).

It is also intended to study the problem of coordinating the various types of transport and of constructing an efficient system of communications.

The 1949 work plan of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences has provided for a number of projects relating to the study of one of the greatest problems of the republic's national economy -- development of the productive forces of the Fergana Valley. Other scientific establishments of the republic, in addition to the Economics Institute, are participating in the study of this complex problem.

For 1949, a study is contemplated on the soil resources of this region and prospects of expanding the sown area by utilizing fallow land, land which has

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL
CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

fallen out of use, and recently irrigated sections. In this connection great attention will be paid to cotton raising, particularly to cotton and grass-crop rotation, mechanization of labor processes in cotton raising, increasing labor productivity in kolkhozes, and efficient exploitation of labor resources.

The productive forces of the Fergana Valley have not yet been adequately studied, particularly in the field of industrial resources. Problems for developing the chemical, power, and textile industries require practical conclusions and suggestions from economists.

Uzbekistan scholars also intend to undertake a number of projects on the economic policies of capitalist countries. The imperialistic policy of the USA and England in the Near and Middle East will be exposed in the project "Anglo-American Struggle for Petroleum in the Near and Middle East" and an analysis will be made of the conflicts in connection with organizations of the so-called "petroleum bloc" in Iran.

The project "Political Relation Between India and Pakistan Since Their Separation" is devoted to the policy of imperialism in India and Pakistan. This will give an analysis of Anglo-American imperialism which aims at the preservation and strengthening of their colonial position in these dominions.

A project on the political and economic position of Uzbekistan natives in Afghanistan is also being developed.

The vigorous economic development in the Latvian SSR, one of the young Soviet republics, necessitates intensive research on the part of scientists of the Latvian Academy of Sciences. The 1949 plan of the Economics Institute of the Latvian Academy of Sciences includes 23 projects. The most important of these are "Latvia's Place in the National Economy of the USSR," "Labor Resources of Latvia," "Economics of the Dvina Carcade," "Power Development," "Anticipated Changes in the Structure of the Latvian National Economy," "Industrial Production Costs," "Economics of Socialist Enterprises," "Ways of Developing the Latvian Construction-Materials Industry," "Outlook for the Development of the Latvian Textile Industry," etc.

In the plan for agriculture, work is contemplated on generalizing the most up-to-date experience gained in the organization of Latvian sovkhozes and on determining agricultural trends, the structure of branches of agriculture, and specialization of sovkhozes in the various regions of the republic.

The plan also provides for a study of socialist methods for developing agricultural cooperatives in the Latvian SSR, ranging from a union of peasant farms forming the simplest cooperative association to the more perfect forms of the producing cooperative. This study will make available the experience gained in developing Latvian cooperatives and will bring into view the best agricultural artels.

The project "Organization of Labor in Latvian Kolkhozes" deserves particular attention. It is devoted to a study of basic principals in the organization of kolkhoz production brigades and units, analysis of best methods of planning and accounting, as well as distribution of production by workdays.

The work "The MTS and Their Role in the Socialist Transformation of Latvian Agriculture" is intended to generalize the experience of the MTS.

Two projects in the 1949 plan are devoted to transport: "Utilization of Small Rivers of the Latvian Republic for Transport," and "Transport Junctions of the Latvian SSR."

- 5 -
CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

50X1-HUM

The plan of the Economics Institute of the Latvian SSR also includes projects devoted to a criticism of bourgeois economic thought, and projects of an historical nature, for example, "Latvia in the Period of Capitalism."

The 1949 plan of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences is primarily devoted to the development of socialist agriculture in the Lithuanian SSR, the basic trends of specialization and distribution of agriculture in the republic, the size of Lithuanian kolkhozes, etc.

The work "Development of Socialist Industry" will give an analysis of disproportional development of the various branches of industry in bourgeois Lithuania, will indicate the ways of building up socialist industry in the republic, and will show the superiority of a socialist economy over capitalism.

The work "Development of Capitalism in Lithuania" will show the position of the peasants and the rural proletariat, their exploitation by landowners, the development of capitalism and a class differentiation within the village, and the subjugation of the economy of bourgeois Lithuania to foreign capital.

In the 1949 plan of the Estonian Academy of Sciences, 14 projects in various fields of the economics of industry, agriculture, and finance are included. The project "Prospects of Developing the National Economy of the Estonian SSR" will consider basic factors in the economic development of the republic and the prospects of an upward swing in the chief branches of production.

The project "Distribution of Branches of the National Economy of the Estonian SSR" proposes to give a description of the economic development of the various industrial regions in their relation to the economy of the republic as a whole. Two other important projects must be mentioned: "Transport in the Estonian SSR and Its Future Development," and "Labor Productivity in Kolkhozes of the Estonian SSR and Methods of Increasing Labor Productivity."

- E N D -

- 6 -

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~